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A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, hair checked, and baldness, though not always, cured. Nothing can restore the follicles are destroyed, atrophied and decayed. What remain can be saved for life by this application. Instead of hair with a pasty sediment, keep it clean and vigorous, and use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and prevent baldness. Free from deleterious substances which are in preparations dangerous and to the hair, the Vigor can do is not harm it. If wanted
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Practical Analytical Chemists,
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Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by every body as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried them know what they are, and the fact that it does more than is claimed, and will not be neglected when the occasion requires, is proven by the many remarkable cures of the most distressing character that are known in every neighborhood. Adapted to all climates, and the various conditions in all climates, they are found in almost every dwelling, and no one who has once used them will be without them. Their sugar coating renders them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from any quantity. Their powerful influence on the various organs of the body, purifying the blood and stimulating it into healthy action, restoring the vigor of the whole system, and thus driving disease from the body, are the reasons why they cure such a great variety of complaints, and why they are the best physic for the whole family that can be used. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take, and are the mildest yet most thorough cathartic that can be employed, and may be taken with perfect safety by any one who needs a cathartic medicine.
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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN. THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

VOLUME XXVII.—NO. 45. BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 1396.

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Agriculture.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION.

While market gardeners and others who put a small area of ground, appreciate the value of careful and thorough cultivation, and of improving to the utmost capacity the soil, giving to it all that it asks and refusing in the way of labor and fertilizers, and exacting in repayment the greatest possible returns; large farmers, or rather those who have more extended tracts in tillage, often content themselves with a less care-full system of culture, sometimes even running into carelessness, and when we compare the results attained by the systems of the principal gardeners with those of what are called old fashioned farmers, the contrast is great and unpleasant. In the former the soil is made deep and mellow, appropriate manures are applied without stint, weeds are kept in most complete subjection, and the land cultivator are always in motion, giving to the growing crops that share of nutriment from the sun and atmosphere which by a constant stirring of the soil, a loosening and breaking of its particles can furnish. In the latter system, perhaps one ploughing, at the most, two suffice; manures, if at all, be appropriate to the soil or not, are applied, and grudgingly at that, the object being to spread the manure heap as widely as possible, rather than to concentrate its powers on a smaller tract; and one or two hoeings complete the work on the crop.

Farming should be as carefully conducted as is the market gardening of the present day. Manures should be adapted to the wants of the soil and not be applied without reference to the constituents required. Too often does the same manure heap do duty for all the fields of the farm; sandy soils, heavily and cold and clayey all getting their share. This may do for some crops, but good barnyard manure, but there are soils which yearn for elements not contained in such fertilizers, and they are put off and failed to labor and furnish a crop from the meagre nutriment that has been doled out to them.

We gave in a recent number some items regarding the amount of manure expended by market gardeners and the results which they attained; the remark was made by a farmer who read the article: "That is all well enough when one can get the manure; but I don't know any one who can afford to put seventy-five tons of manure to the acre." "But you can afford it," we replied; "there are thousands of tons of manure right at your disposal, if you have the mind to avail yourself of it—the swamps, and woods and roadsides, and even the old tumble down walls on your farm will give you all that you need; take the stones of the walls and bury them out of sight, and the soil which has been beneath them for years will almost pay for your trouble; there is no difficulty in finding manure enough if you will only take the trouble to haul it."

The fact is, farmers as the rule, are too often content with the amount of manure made at the barn, when by adding to it from the sources above mentioned, it could be doubled tenfold and not be lessened in value. In calling attention to the articles on root crops being published in this paper, we were answered by the remark that "the crops given were all premium crops; one cannot expect his crops to be always treated like these." Why not? What reason is there that every crop on every farm should not be treated as if it were to be a premium crop? What is there to prevent returns being always as large as those we have given, if proper effort is made to secure them? Want of time cannot be the excuse, for it takes little longer to cultivate thoroughly than it does to half work the land, and in the long run, costs no more. Want of manure has been met and answered, want of time is no excuse, for either additional help, or less land cultivated will quickly remedy the matter. It is an old saw that "anything worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and its truth is manifest in farming.

We spoke of the importance of keeping the weeds in complete subjection; none among our readers who have visited the great gardens which supply New York, Philadelphia and other large cities with vegetables, can have failed to notice the entire absence of weeds. Not a single noxious plant is permitted to rear its head, for it is well known that its growth is rapid, and demands for sustenance upon the soil are heavy, and but little time is needed for it to arrive at maturity and leave its seeds for another year's destructiveness. Now if market gardeners cannot afford to grow weeds, farmers cannot, and if it is profitable for the gardeners to work for their destruction, surely the farmers should use all effort in the same direction. If additional labor is needed, procure it, for the increase in the yield of crops will amply repay for it, and the noxious brood in the next year will be of thinner ranks and of weaker powers of devastation.

— There is an apple orchard of 100 acres eight miles from St. Charles, Mo.

THE COST AND YIELD OF ROOT CROPS.

No. II—MANGOLD WURZEL.

For farm use, such as stock feeding, both for fattening and milk producing purposes, this root occupies almost the first position in economical value. This is owing partly to the adaptability of different varieties to different soils, (an item of no little importance since some of the other roots will flourish only on particular soils, while some variety of the mangold can be grown on almost any soil) partly to the comparative ease of culture, but very greatly because of its enormous comparative yield.

Of course, as a market crop it is less valuable than most of the others, but for home consumption it is of acknowledged utility.

The following experiments, made in different localities, in different years, furnish us with the amount of expenses and yield per acre. Their average will probably approximate the actual cost and value of this crop. H. J. Chapin in 1859 made the following statement to the Hampden (Mass.) Agricultural Society, in relation to the expenses and yield of one-fourth acre of mangolds:

EXPENSES.	
Manure and its application	$10.00
Ploughing	.65
Preparing land and sowing seed	2.50
Thinning	1.00
Hoeing, four times	4.00
Harvesting	2.93
Interest and taxes	4 00
Total	$25 06
Total expense for one acre	100.24
Yield on one-fourth acre	15,200 lbs.
Yield per acre	61,160 lbs.
Estimated value per ton	$8.00
Value of crop	244 64
Nett Profit per acre	144 40

In 1859, L. R. Hall made to the Bristol Agricultural Society, the following statement of the expenses and yield of one-fourth acre of mangolds:

EXPENSES.	
Ploughing	$1.00
Fertilizers	10 25
Spreading manure	.60
Seed	.50
Sowing seed	.25
Weeding and hoeing	3.50
Harvesting	3.00
Total	$19.10
Total expenses per acre, including taxes and interest	81 40
Yield on one-fourth acre	15 920 lbs
Yield per acre	63 60. lbs
Estimated value per ton about	$8 33
Value of crop	265.00
Nett profit per acre	183 60

In 1860, Solon Carter made the following statement to the Worcester North (Mass.) Agricultural Society, of the cultivation of one-eighth acre of mangolds:

EXPENSES.	
Ploughing and other preparation of land	$1.00
Manure	10.00
Seed and sowing	1.00
Cultivation	4.00
Harvesting	3.00
Total	$19.40
Expenses per acre with interest and taxes	157.28
Yield on one-eighth acre	6,720 lbs.
Yield per acre	53,760 lbs.
Estimated value per ton	$8.00
Value of crops	215 04
Nett profit per acre	57.88

In 1860, William Birnie made the following statement to the Hampden (Mass.) Agricultural Society, relative to the culture of two and a half acres of mangolds:

EXPENSES.	
5 days of man and team, ploughing, &c	$10 00
12 " " labor in May	12.00
25 " " in June	25.00
11 " " " in August	11.00
27½ " harvesting in October	27.50
10 " man and team	20.00
Fertilizers	90.95
Total	$206 45
Total expenses per acre, including interest and taxes, about	88.00
Yield on 2½ acres	193,000 lbs.
Yield per acre	76,000 lbs.
Probable value per ton	$8 00
Value of crop	304 00
Nett profit per acre	216 00

In 1862, Geo. B. Loring made the following statement to the Essex (Mass) Agricultural Society, relative to the cost and yield of one and one-eighth acres of mangolds:

EXPENSES.	
Manure	$75.00
Hauling manure	6.00
Ploughing twice	4.00
Harrowing	1.00
Sowing seed	6.00
Cultivation, &c	21.00
Harvesting	20.40
Total	$135.00
Expenses per acre, with interest and taxes	125 00
Yield on one and one-eighth acre	108,000 lbs.
Yield per acre	96,000 lbs.
Probable value per ton	$8 00
Value of crop	384.00
Nett profit per acre	259.00

Regarding the comparative value of the root for feeding purposes, he says:

"According to analysis and experiment, four hundred pounds of mangel wurzel are equivalent to one hundred pounds of English hay. At sixty pounds to the bushel, the crop weighed ninety-six thousand pounds or forty-eight tons to the acre, equivalent to twelve tons of hay, taking the estimate that four tons of mangels are equal to one ton of hay. For the production of milk, I have no doubt that the forty-eight tons of mangels are worth more than the thirteen and one-half tons of hay."

We will now average the results of the above experiments, and the mean exhibit of expenses, yield and value will probably be very nearly the actual amount that may be safely counted upon.

We find that the average expenses per acre are about $110.37; that the average yield per acre is about 70,104 pounds, or about 35 tons; and that the average cost per ton is about $3.15, or about 5 1-4 cents per bushel of sixty pounds; the average nett profit per acre is about $172.13.

It will be noticed that we have not taken into account, in these articles, the tops or leaves of the plants, which might with propriety and fairness, be reckoned; for with some varieties, especially the mangolds, they are as valuable, weight for weight, as the roots themselves. We only take into consideration the marketable portion of the whole crop.

— John Johnston says he has used manure only as a top dressing for 26 years, and that he thinks one load used so is worth far more than two loads ploughed under on stiff land.

— A grade Alderney cow is reported as giving on an average yield of 13 quarts of milk daily for ten months. From the milk 546 3-4 pounds of butter were made.

— A correspondent of the *Grand Traverse Herald*, writing from Torch Lake, Mich., gives a very favorable report of the grain, fruit and vegetable prospects in that northern region.

— The *American Agriculturist* says tallow is the best article for greasing wooden axles, and also recommends castor oil for iron and steel axles. In either case but little should be used.

A VISIT TO CAPE ANN.

We have been to Cape Ann; we had a glorious time, and now will tell our readers how we went, where we went, what we did, and whom we met.

We went by steamer to Gloucester in the popular boat, N. P. Banks, under the management of its equally popular captain, E. W. Davidson, leaving Lewis's wharf in Boston at 10 A. M., and a right jolly trip it was. The wind was fair, the sun just enough obscured by clouds, and the water almost as smooth as a mill pond. There were between one hundred and a hundred and fifty passengers on board, most of them pleasure seekers and seaside boarders from the city; a very large proportion of them were ladies, and their musical voices as they joined in pleasant conversation, or rippled out in joyous laughter, added not a little to the pleasure of the trip. After all we acknowledge a predilection for ladies' voices, not harsh ones, of course, (such are, fortunately, very rare) but soft, quiet, musical voices, sounding like the vibrations of æolian harps, telling of peaceful, contented spirits, full of charity, and kindness and love. As we passed Nahant, the breeze freshened, and a little swell began to move; not such a swell as to render walking the decks a difficulty, but just heavy enough to cause the boat to rise and fall gracefully, and with that poetry of motion peculiar only to a light sea. We sat astern, and being bachelors and having no lady with us, we amused ourselves with observing the movements of the different members of the party, and moralizing on the attentions and solicitudes of the young masculines for their fair charges, and the more deliberate and matter of fact protection of the older men for their long-since wives. Why is it that matrimony cools down the ardor of loving swains and maidens, so that an exhibition of a tithe of the affection that they once took such pride in showing to the world, is not only avoided, but is actually distasteful? Can any of our married friends tell us?

The motion of the boat soon began to tell on uneasy stomachs, and some of the party disappeared below. It is amusing to watch the various stages of seasickness, that is if the observer is not one of the afflicted ones.

A young lady is sitting comfortably on the after deck, reading some choice bit from a favorite author or periodical—long stories we notice are seldom interesting aboard ship—she skims over a page here and there, taking out the sense of the thing without analysing it too closely, and then lays down her book, or rather quietly lets it fall into her lap, and scans the surrounding sea, or perchance a passing vessel or boat; a deeper lurch of the steamer, and she quickly resumes her reading, drawing at the same time, her shawl closer about her, as if she were cold, and yawning. Now that yawn, ladies, is a most transparent humbug, and we always know the moment when it commences, that the perpetrator begins to feel seasick. The steamer keeps her course, and if the water is no rougher, the book engrosses the reader's attention; for, mind you, she begins to lose confidence in her powers, and has no desire to risk her chances in looking at outer objects. She continues to read, but we notice that her face is several shades paler than it was a while ago, and when she turns over the leaves of her book, she does it nervously and with a trembling hand. Now she begins to feel worse, and at a most unfortunate moment a friend approaches and begins a conversation with her. Ten to one the very first question will be, "Are you ever seasick?" or "how do you feel; hungry? shall I not bring you something in the way of refreshments." Poor martyr, she very politely declines any refreshment, and appears as if she has a very great inclination to resume the book, the perusal of which has, in common politeness, been interrupted. The friend takes the hint and seeks fresh victims, and the lady takes up her book; 'tis useless; that word "refreshments" has finished her, and it is impossible to turn her thoughts to anything but the present condition of her digestive powers, and the absurdity of her ever in this world again wanting anything to eat. She is now visibly pale. She closes the book, leans her elbow on the taffrail, her head upon her hand, and most earnestly appears to watch the passing shore. This is the fatal moment; for the rise and fall of the vessel is most apparent and dizzying when so far and stationary an object as the shore is watched. Stationary I said, for she most certainly feels that it is so, and compares the present unhappy motion of the vessel with the fixed and firm rocks and hillsides afar off. 'Tis nearly time for dinner, and a sudden gust of wind wafts to the olfactories of the lady, the odor of frying pork and fish, and boiling vegetables. 'Tis the last straw that breaks the camel's back; that odor, that greasy smell, complete the work, and our friend hurriedly arises, descends the companion-way for "down below," and soon the stewardess is the patient's best, and for the time being, only friend; that is, unless her husband, or, if she is unmarried, her lover accompanies her, and is in good sea-faring condition himself.

Now a young man shows that he is seasick, just as quickly and transparently as a lady. He is "forrad" with friends, undoubtedly smoking a cigar. He smokes to show how capital a sailor he is, and how strong his internal arrangements are to resist the assaults of old Neptune. Bye-and-bye the steamer begins to pitch or roll, and the young man lets his cigar go out. This is the very first sign of yielding on his part, and we always watch to see the cigar refuse to smoke. The young man while laughing and talking with his friends—forced are the laughs by this time—suddenly discovers that his cigar is out, and when a light is offered him he refuses in very much the same manner that the young lady declines the refreshments. He throws the cigar overboard, saying that he "won't smoke any more at present, the cigars made now adays are detestable," etc. One of his friends by this time discovers that he is growing pale, and communicates the fact, not in an undertone either, that "Charlie is becoming seasick." Of course Charlie denies the gentle insinuation, and declares that the cigar was of such villainous tobacco, that it only makes him "a little nervous, that's all, you know, old fellow." "I'll tell you what will help you, Charlie," says another friend, as the steamer gives a sudden lurch, "go ask the cook for about two ounces of fat salt pork, and three or four spoonfuls of molasses, 'tis a sovereign remedy for nervousness on the water, didn't you know it, my boy? only be sure to ask for fat pork, have it *very fat*." Charlie suddenly goes below; the fat pork has finished him.

Well, we reached Gloucester after a most pleasant run, and at once crossed the bay to East Gloucester Point, where at "Fair View Cottage," formerly known as Capt. Wonson's, rooms had been engaged for us. The landlady, Mrs. Renton, welcomed us cordially, and we felt at once that our lines were to be cast in pleasant places. Yes, we were not disappointed, and we can most emphatically recommend "Fair View Cottage" to all who wish most comfortable quarters at the seaside.

Now, of course, we do not intend to weary our readers with all the details of our visit; tell of all the games of croquet we played with some of the most enjoyable players in the world, playing until the evening was so far advanced that we found it impossible to see the wickets, and so early in the morning that the traditional "early bird" had not risen in pursuit of his favorite prey; neither will we dwell on the pleasant evenings we enjoyed, nor the long and invigorating rambles, on cliff and shore, that we took; but we will give a little account of one or two of the farms which we visited.

The first one to receive our attention, was that of Geo. H. Rogers, Esq., and this estate is really one of the most interesting which we have seen. It is peculiarly interesting, not alone because of the excellence of its management, the thoroughness and judiciousness of its culture, but because it has been reclaimed from the ledges and bogs of one of the most barren spots of New England, and turned into a tract of exceeding fertility. His whole farm comprises some two hundred and forty acres, and of this about sixty acres are under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Rogers has removed all the rocks and scrub, levelled and finished up this portion, so that one could hardly believe that it was ever a portion of its wild and bleak surroundings. The rocks and boulders were lifted from their beds with the assistance of the most powerful rock lifter that we have seen, and they have been sunk in trenches and buried in declivities beneath the surface of the ground. This rock lifter is made in Mystic, Conn., and the agents for its sale are Messrs. Fish & Co. Its power is so great that rocks weighing from [illegible] are easily lifted by the efforts of two men at the windlass, and the machinery is so simple and compact that disarrangement seems almost a matter of impossibility.

The stock on Mr. Rogers's farm is large; five yokes of oxen are employed constantly during summer and winter in the work of the place, and the herd of milch cows comprises some thoroughbreds of different varieties.

Mr. Rogers has, at a great expense, built on the brow of the hill overlooking his place, a large and very commodious hotel, and we see no reason why, when it is started, it will not prove the most popular place of resort on Cape Ann. Its situation is simply superb. It immediately overlooks the Atlantic, and within a short distance from its doors are the best possible facilities for ocean bathing, fishing, etc., etc. We hope that the house will be leased by the right man, and we can confidently predict its complete success.

Another farm visited by us, was that of Mr. Isaac Patch. This comprehends an area of about the same extent as that of Mr. Rogers, and is under a very high state of cultivation. We would inform our friends in the interior, that Cape Ann is not wholly a barren ledge, and high farming is as well known there as it is in other places.

A great advantage which farmers on the coast possess over their interior brethren, is in their facilities for obtaining an inexhaustable supply of fertilizing material. Immense quantities of kelp are thrown up by the ocean; and in addition to this the fish, both from seines and fish houses, supply elements extremely valuable. As our readers well know, Gloucester is one of the great fishery marts of the United States, and the refuse from the salting and drying houses is of great value as a fertilizer. Mr. Patch informed us that he hauled all he could use, free of cost, except of the labor; and as we crossed over his fields, the heads of thousands of cod were lying about on all sides. With such a supply of manure, a farm can sell its hay produced, without robbing it of manure; and stock keeping, for the purpose of making manure, is unnecessary.

Another farm that we visited, belonging to Mr. Niles, gave evidence of careful and judicious management, and the growing corn and potatoes, and other vegetables, were in as good condition as any that we have seen. We understood that it comprises an area of over two hundred acres, which being more favorably situated than the other farms, has not offered such obstacles to cultivation as they have met with.

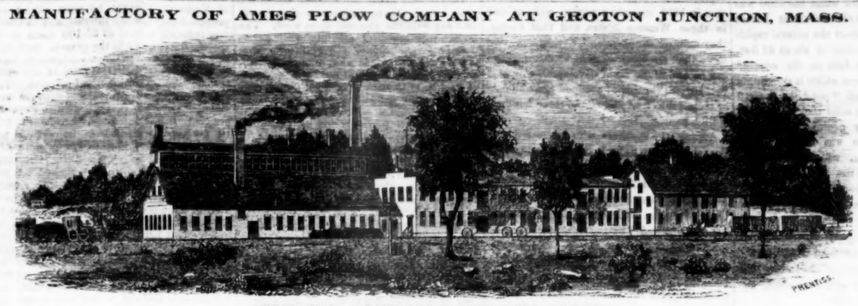
During our stay at the Cape, we drove entirely around it, dining at the Pigeon Cove House, where we had an excellent dinner. We can assure our readers that there are as pleasant and as enjoyable spots, though less pretentious, in our own New England, as there are in the country.

Our advice, readers, to you all, is to "lay down the shovel and the hoe," take the good wives and the children, and go down to Cape Ann, or some other similarly favored spot, and take a few day's vacation. You will be improved in body and in mind a thousand times more than the cost will be. Try it, and our word for it, you will acknowledge that our advice is good, and the investment is a profitable one.

— A correspondent of the *Utica Herald* says a sow belonging to E. Small, in Oneida Co., N. Y., has given birth to 48 pigs in twelve months. There were three litters, of 13, 15, and 18 each.

— It is said that a small "native" cow belonging to Dr. Randall, of Farmington, Me., has given milk from which an average of 11 1-2 pounds of butter per week has been made during six summer months.

MANUFACTORY OF AMES PLOW COMPANY AT GROTON JUNCTION, MASS.



AMONG THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS.

Few people are aware of the magnitude of the interests involved in agricultural mechanics in this Commonwealth. No one, in fact, who has not either examined the statistics, or visited more or less of the manufacturing establishments, could have any idea of the extent of the business, the number of hands employed or of capital invested.

We make it a point to look into these establishments whenever an opportunity offers. Some weeks ago we had the privilege of a visit to the immense factories of the Ames Plow Company at Worcester, and though we had repeatedly visited it, years ago, we could not help being amazed at the increase and development of the business, till it literally covers acres of ground, and gives steady employment to over two hundred and fifty men, uses nearly three thousand tons of pig iron a year, and over six hundred tons of wrought iron and steel, with a constantly increasing pressure for enlargement, till the time has come when it is necessary to use ten tons of iron a day.

Thirty thousand single land side iron and steel ploughs is a "big figure," but it has been reached at the Worcester establishment in a single year, to say nothing of the innumerable other machines made here, like cultivators, harrows, threshing machines, and five thousand sugar mills. Thermometer churns, from twelve to fifteen hundred gang ploughs with from two to seven in a gang, five hundred "Little Giant" reaping machines, and so on.

It was not our intention, however, to allude so much to the gigantic establishment at Worcester, worked to its utmost capacity and turning off an astonishing amount of work in the most complete manner, as to the busy shop at Groton Junction.

Since the first of January, 1856, the Ames Plow Company have owned and operated this factory also. About two hundred men are employed here and the facilities for turning off work are wonderful in extent and perfection. Many of the beautifully running labor saving machines in this shop are due to the skill and mechanical ingenuity of Mr. Garfield, the foreman of the shop, and one of the inventors of the American Hay Tedder, a thousand of which have been made and sold for the present hay season. So popular has this machine become that a largely increased number will be required for the next harvest, and the prospect is that the demand will reach from three to five thousand machines. The Perry Mower is also made at this shop. This machine has gained in popular favor as its merits have become known. The arrangement is simple, the cutter bar on a line with the axle, the draught light, and the work accomplished admirable.

A thousand of Burt's Horse Hay Rakes turned out at this shop were wholly insufficient to supply the demand, and the number will have to be largely increased the coming year. Besides this excellent rake, no less than three thousand Revolving Rakes have been made this year. Many busy hands were at work upon it at the time of our visit, and we could not but admire the completeness of finish and perfection of workmanship put into it. Hay cutters, corn shellers and various other farm implements are made here in great numbers.

The factory, a beautiful likeness of which we present above, is situated by the side of the track of the Boston and Fitchburg railroad and near the Junction station. Our visit was in the highest degree satisfactory, and as we went through room after room, we could not help thinking how much the farming community is indebted to the enterprising firm which is doing so much, not only to lighten the labors of the farm, but to build up and sustain the reputation of the agricultural mechanics of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The first year of the Agricultural College closed with the examinations of the class on Tuesday and Wednesday the 4th and 5th inst., a part of the trustees and the committee of the State Board being present. The examination in Botany was thorough and well calculated to show what the students have learned during the year. Each student was required during the present term to collect, arrange, identify and name an Herbarium consisting of not less than a hundred different species of wild plants, and most of the class had far exceeded that number, some having over two hundred species.

The examinations in algebra, in French and the military drill were [illegible]. A class of forty-nine has thus closed its [illegible] year and will throw off the robes of Freshmen and become Sophomores. All the class will return with the intention of going through the regular course, except one, who is prevented by circumstances beyond his control. A good feeling prevails in the class and a better set of students it would be difficult to find in any college. They appear to be earnest, hard working, high minded and faithful, and to be well pleased with the first year's experience at the institution.

Great progress has been made upon the new dormitory building, and it will be completed and furnish accommodations for sixty-four students, by the 10th of September. A new boarding house is also in rapid progress. The farm has produced over one hundred and seventy-five tons of hay which was cut and cured in good condition. The crops are looking finely.

FALL PLOUGHING.

The advantages of Fall Ploughing should not be overlooked. The soil is improved, the crops increased, and deeper ploughing can be practised than in the Spring.

We now wish to call attention to a new series of ploughs, designed for both level land and side hill ploughing, represented by the cut.

Holbrook's Patent Swivel Plow.

These ploughs turn a deep *flat furrow on level land, leave no dead furrows nor ridges*, pulverize the soil very thoroughly, and will not clog. The team and ploughman perform their day's work easier than with the common plough,—in going the off ox or horse travels in the furrow, and in returning the near one walks in the furrow, both being relieved by the change, and save nearly a mile in travel ploughing an acre, over the common plough.

These ploughs have been thoroughly tested. There are eight sizes, from a light one horse to a heavy four cattle plough, furnished with either wood or iron beams, and manufactured by F. F. HOLBROOK & SMALL, 10 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.

HAY.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have a field of what I call good English grass, but when it is cut and given to my horses, the result is their legs are swollen and their whole system is covered with small bunches. Will you please inform me through your most valuable paper of some way that I can use my hay and not injure my horses, by so doing you will greatly oblige an old SUBSCRIBER.

North Bridgewater, July 25, 1868.

We hardly think it possible that hay made from any grass, such as is found in this locality, can have the effect described by our correspondent. We have heard of a somewhat similar disease, resulting from an animal's feeding upon hay in which smartweed was found; and we are of the opinion that the trouble must be caused by the presence of that or other noxious weeds in the grass and not by the grass or the hay.—[ED.

— An Alderney cow, recently imported by Mr. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, has on two separate trials, made 13 pounds of butter per week, giving 21 quarts of milk per day, without other feed than grass in the pasture.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIXTH Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Michigan.

We always hail with pleasure the reception of the various State agricultural reports, and the information we glean from them is always valuable and important. Among these reports we are always glad to receive that from Michigan, and the fact that Sanford Howard is the Secretary of the State Board, adds greatly to their value.

We are lately in receipt of the volume for 1867, and it is an improvement on its predecessors. We have space for but a brief notice of its contents. It begins with a sketch of the present status of the State Agricultural College, and its operations during the past year: this is followed by a report on experiments in sheep feeding, which we shall at some future time, probably, have occasion again to [illegible] experiments with fertilizers, followed by papers and essays on the characteristics and capabilities of the Grand Traverse country—a part of Michigan;—the characteristics of the season of 1867—yield of crops for 1867; New Crops; Injurious Insects; Agricultural Societies, their proper objects and right management; Irrigation; Cheese factories in Michigan; Cross breeding of sheep; Principles of hay making, by Dr. Augustus Voelcker; "The dew of Heaven and Influence of Forests," by Cuthbert W. Johnson; "Sources of Fct in the animal body," by J. B. Lawes and J. H. Gilbert, and "Food, its relation to various exigencies of the animal body," by the same authors. An article on "Diseases of Cattle," from Prof. John Gamgee's work on Dairy Stock.

These are followed by Returns from Agricultural Societies, Reports of meetings of the State Board, reports of committees to the board; Lists of premiums awarded at the State fair, and reports from committees on the various topics of agriculture. The whole concludes with a register of meteorological observations for 1867 taken at the Michigan Agricultural College.

The volume is a large octavo of about 500 pages, and is altogether a model of neatness and systematic arrangement. We again congratulate the Michigan Board of Agriculture in having for its Secretary so able and energetic a man as Sanford Howard.

CATALOGUE of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machinery and Hardware, and of Improved Liv. Stock. Fifteenth Edition. R. H. Allen & Co., New York. March, 1868.

One can hardly realize the extent to which improvements in agricultural implements have arrived, and the great number and variety of their forms for the different operations of the farm. Agriculturists of fifty years ago were obliged and were content to conduct their labors with the assistance of but few utensils and those were of the simplest form, but the inventive genius of the world has been turned to labor saving and labor gaining machinery, and now we have apparently something to meet and even suggest every possible want of the farm, plantation or garden.

We are in receipt of R. H. Allen & Co.'s catalogue, fifteenth edition, and to say that it is one of the most valuable publications of the kind which have lately been laid upon our table, is doing it but meagre justice. Time was when such catalogues were printed on inferior paper, and illustrated meanly and with inferior cuts; but here we have a volume printed in the best manner on fine tinted paper, and illustrated by upwards of five hundred fine cuts of all the machinery of the farm, cattle, etc., etc.

There are figures of mowing machines, rakes, engines, windmills, ploughs, harrows, harvesters, in fact everything used in rural affairs, and with each cut is a description of its powers and advantages and adaptabilities; in short the volume is a lexicon of agricultural machinery, and must prove valuable to all who are employing the implements of which it treats. The price is one dollar; the volume may be obtained of the publisher, 189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

— A farmer proposes, in one of the papers, to shut dogs up when they get into the habit of killing sheep, until they forget about it. The best way, we think, to make them forget it, is to shut off their breath.

— Some one has recommended giving a cow from which the greatest quantity of milk is expected, a pailful of slightly warm water, in which a quart of bran has been mixed, and a little salt added. This is to be given three times daily.

FALL PLOUGHING.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Without elaborating the many strong points in favor of Fall Ploughing, a few of the more prominent benefits may be briefly stated as follows:

1. August and September is a good time to turn over bound-out sod land, and manure and reseed it at once to grass, obtaining a crop of hay the following year.

2. October and November is an excellent time to break up sod land for planting the following spring.

3. The weather is then cool and bracing, and the team strong and hearty for the work; while the weather in spring is more relaxing and team less able; and spring work being always hurrying, it saves time to despatch as we previous autumn.

4. Sod land broken up late in autumn will be quite free from growing grass the following spring, the roots of the late overturned sward being so generally killed by the immediately succeeding winter that not much grass will readily start in spring.

5. The frosts of winter disintegrate the ploughed land, so that it readily crumbles in fine particles in spring, and a deep, mellow seed bed is easily made. The chemical changes and modifications resulting from atmospheric action during the winter, develope latent fertility in the upturned furrows, which together with the mellowing influences, materially increase the crop.

6. Most kinds of insects are either wholly destroyed, or their depredations materially checked, by late fall ploughing; especially the common white grub, and the cut worm.

7. Corn stubble land may be ploughed late in fall, and thus be all ready for very early sowing in spring, thereby going far to insure a good catch of grass; the roots of the new seeding getting hold well, or being well established before the droughts of summer come on.

8. Most land in New England needs deeper ploughing than has generally been practised. Where the subsoil is fine grained, and unctuous, and close, or where there is a hard pan of good quality, deep ploughing may be at once resorted to, with decided advantage. Where the subsoil is poorer, the ploughing may still be advantageously deepened by degrees, say an inch at each new breaking up. But in by far a majority of cases, deep ploughing may be practiced at once,—indeed, it may be the *rule*, with safety, while shallow ploughing may be the *exception*. Plough say nine, ten, eleven or twelve inches in November. The subsoil turned up will grow several shades darker by spring. The frosts and atmospheric influences of winter will mellow the soil, the inorganic elements and all latent fertility will be made more active for benefitting the crop. In spring, spread the manure and plough it in, or otherwise work it in or mingle it with the soil, to the depth say of four inches, or a little more or less, and you have the very best attainable condition for realizing good crops. Deeper ploughing may thus be practiced than would at all times be safe, or expedient, if the ploughing is delayed till spring.

SPLITTING RAILS.

Almost every farmer can split rails, but there is considerable science in the work after all. One man will rive them out with apparent ease, while another will tug away and exhaust his strength in a few hours. The reason of this difference is owing to the weight and shape of tools, and the knowledge of their use. One man makes a constant outlay of strength, while another will apply it only at an essential point, and that is when the beetle is descending and near the wedge.

An experienced rail splitter tells us that the best maul is made of a knot, and should be of medium weight, not so heavy but that a man can swing it with ease. One iron wedge, quite slim, should be kept and used for starting the split; it is not apt to rebound, and if it should, it may be easily prevented by maxing a few checks with an axe near together, and starting the wedge between them, or by rubbing the wedge in dirt.

It is hard enough to split rails at the best, and we believe it a sin for any man to attempt the work without proper prerequisites, for he has no right to exhaust physical powers and ruin his constitution by using poor tools, when the best can be obtained at a trifling expense. Great advantage is gained, when making rails, by opening large jogs with a charge of powder.—*Ohio Farmer.*

— It is said the best strawberry plants come from the third and fourth sets of runners and that the first and second sets should be cut off.

CONDITION OF CROPS IN JULY.

The following statement has been kindly forwarded to us by the Department of Agriculture.

The following is an abstract from "Conditions of the Crops" in the Monthly Report of Agriculture for July:

CORN.—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop of the present year is the great increase of its acreage in the south, the difference in number of acres between the present and preceding year being more than two millions and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the eastern seaboard States, resulting from the unpropitious character of the recent cold, wet, and backward spring, which sadly interfered with planting. A careful estimate of the acreage shows a decrease of 49,609 acres in eight States, and an increase of 2,108,215 acres in the remaining States, as follows:

DECREASE.	Acres.
Maine	1,709
Massachusetts	1,965
Rhode Island	1,719
Connecticut	9,511
New York	12,888
New Jersey	8,910
Maryland	8,304
INCREASE.	Acres.
Vermont	1,079
Pennsylvania	57,166
Delaware	6,097
Virginia	70,778
North Carolina	116,977
South Carolina	89,704
Georgia	255,189
Florida	45,726
Alabama	44,857
Mississippi	113,170
Louisiana	97,594
Texas	134,229
Arkansas	320,766
Tennessee	122 345
West Virginia	13,131
Kentucky	267,367
Missouri	407 942
Nebraska	16,145
Kansas	64,641
Iowa	236,683
Minnesota	26 509
Wisconsin	32,361
Michigan	48,146
Ohio	178 397
Indiana	100 626
Illinois	386,692

These figures show an increase of over 3,000 000 of acres in corn, making about 36,000,000 in the United States, an advance of nine per cent. The percentage of Louisiana reaches 65, that of Arkansas 47, that of Kansas 30, Mississippi 25, Nebraska 25, Missouri 22, Texas 18, Minnesota 17, Iowa 15, Illinois and Ohio 8, Indiana 4.

The drought in the south has retarded somewhat the growth of corn, but its condition in that section is generally good. In the west the average is high, with the exception of Ohio and Indiana, where the weather has been somewhat unpropitious, and storms destructive. In the east, on the last of June, the growth was small, but the hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crop into splendid condition.

WHEAT.—The condition of wheat, as shown in the July return, is above the average for last year in all the States except Vermont, Connecticut, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi

The Ploughman.
BOSTON: SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1868.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The time for entering stock and articles for exhibition for the New England Fair has been extended to August 25th.

MEMBERS OF N. E. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—James R. Fisher, Dedham, Mass.; Austin Edwin Rockwood, Holliston, Mass.

APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

This year no more belongs to the politicians than it does to the agriculturists. We have a campaign as well as they, and one of overshadowing importance, too. They claim to save the country by their exertions—we insist that it is by our combined efforts alone that it is made *worth* saving. They are for getting out the vote; we want to display the finest specimens of the products. They appeal to the demands of their party; we to the resources of the country. They become excited over the election of a President; but the development of that wealth which makes nationality worth talking about, ought to engross the attention which should throw all such excitement into the shade.

Our appeal at present is to the New England Farmers, to rally in full numbers to make the Fifth Annual Fair of their own general organization such a splendid success as has never been achieved by any similar exhibition in the United States. New England is a section by itself, and its agriculture is not thought by outsiders to be of so much importance as that of other States and sections. It is even charged that a New England farm is sure to starve its holder or bankrupt him. We would see such imputations overthrown by the very men against whom they are brought. It can be shown that farming is as profitable an occupation in New England as in the most favored portions of the country; and that considerations of climate, society, access to market, and numerous other advantages, more than compensate the agriculturist here for all that is invidiously alleged to his harm.

The attention of the whole country is now drawn to these Annual Exhibitions of the New England Society, and they therefore furnish the opportunity needed by our farmers to vindicate their calling and silence opposing criticism. We appeal to them, one and all, in every county and town, from Maine to Connecticut, to prepare themselves this year for that open competition which is certain to bring out the products and resources of our favored section into effective display. Let them proclaim to the country that, by improved methods and implements, the oldest agricultural States are determined not to be overborne by the youngest. If, from the controlling circumstance of limited territory, New England must needs yield in the struggle for *quantity*, there is every remaining reason why she should greatly excel in the other feature of *quality*.

But we can achieve this triumph by effort alone. There must be no slack hand if we would touch victory. Let every farmer of New England take this at once a personal matter. Let him look up the choice specimens of his herd and his flock; overhaul the pride of his yart and stable and sty; unpack his dairy for premium butter and cheese; turn out from coops and pens, paddocks and pastures, the noblest specimens of the year's thought and care; and then, selecting the best from the best, forward them to the great exhibition at New Haven in early September. Nothing but interest of this kind is likely to make the show the brilliant and memorable one which we would all have it. Every one can contribute something; and there are ten thousand dollars worth of prizes in all to be carried off. Who shall take them? One man is as free to put in his claims as another. They wait for the owners of the best productions that shall be raised to compete with his brother of excitement Connecticut. And if neither should chance to secure the prize, they have both nevertheless done much by their effort to proclaim the honor and dignity of their calling in the faces of the tens of thousands who assemble to be taught just that lesson.

There is still another view of the matter. These Fairs furnish the opportunity for the farmer to prove to all other classes of society how strictly they depend on him. By these exhibitions he most truly upholds the character of his vocation. There he asserts himself positively, aggressively; and compels the respect which is rarely paid by one class to another, and never by idlers to workers, except on compulsion. Hence it behooves him to come out strong at the Fair. This is his field-day. The farms come down to the cities then, and give up their wealth to the public eye. Herds and flocks crowd in as living witnesses to the great task in which their enterprising and skilful owners are engaged. Fields and gardens turn out their rarest products, which are heaped up for the common admiration and gratitude. Whatever is the gratifying result of the chemistry of the farm, and of the patient and skilled industry of its possessor, comes to the Fair to advertise the signal triumphs which have been finally achieved. There is no such assemblage in any of the other walks of life chosen by man.

Now is there not enough in all this to stimulate the ardor and rouse the ambition of the true devotee of agriculture? Will he hesitate to answer to the summons which the annual event presents to him? Shall there not be, this year, such a rousing and gathering of the peaceful clans of the hills and meadows as will shake the very earth beneath their sturdy tread? Shall a single suffrage in favor of the complete triumph of the Fifth Annual Fair be kept back by indolence and indifference, when the reaction of that triumph is certain to be favorably felt on every farm, large and small, within the limits of New England? Our appeal is to all alike for this single reason. No individual exertion in this cause will go for nothing; it will return to him who makes it, many times increased in its value. No interest of such sort can prove a profitless manifestation. The farmer who contributes and goes to the New England Fair, will surely show it to his neighbors by an improved mode of culture, by more comprehensive and enlightened views, and by a more decided success with all the applications of labor to his acres. Let not one, therefore, who can be there, stay away.

DEATH OF THADDEUS STEVENS. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the prominent representative from Pennsylvania, died at Washington Tuesday night. He has been in feeble health for a long time. The telegraphic report says, "breathing his last he passed away quietly and calmly, without a struggle, as though falling asleep."

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. The Director of the Statistical Bureau has completed the annual statistics of domestic exports for the last fiscal year, the total aggregate return being shown in specie value to amount to $352,616,006. Increase of exports over the previous year, $18,181,890. The net imports for 1868 reached $349,903,819, being a decrease since the previous year of $41,215,777. The returns include specie as well as merchandise. The amount of custom duties received was $163,287,925, being 50 per cent in value of dutiable imports.

— The work at the east end of Hoosac tunnel is progressing satisfactorily.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JUNCTION HOUSE,
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT.,
August 10, 1868.

We arrived at this important railroad station about nine o'clock this evening, having left Claremont, N.H., about 7 o'clock P. M., in which beautiful old town we had arrived on Saturday evening and where we passed the Sabbath. The weather was fine nearly all of Saturday, a gentle breeze and no dust. The train of cars, with which we left the Fitchburg Depot in Boston at 11 o'clock A. M., had gradually diminished in length, and before we had arrived at Bellows Falls, we had parted company with nearly all of those who started with us. They had "switched off" on to other routes, or had stepped out to tarry at the invitingly cool and shaded places, "State Line," "Troy," "Keene," "Westmoreland,"—where we had seen groups of happy-faced children awaiting parents; and parents awaiting children; and whole families from the southward, more or less remote, leaving the cars for the glorious mountain air, and health.

BELLOWS FALLS.

It was raining pretty hard when we came upon the wildly grand scenery of the Connecticut River where it makes its Great Falls at the foot of Mt. Kilburn. The water is now low, but this only makes the view more interesting. A rock here divides the stream into two channels, each about ninety feet wide. And it being low water the river was flowing in the western channel about 16 feet in width. In passing over the several rapids the river makes a descent of about 42 feet. We crossed over the falls on the covered toll bridge, the view from which is startlingly grand. The gulfies and "pot-holes" worn by the waters into the solid rock were visible. It is supposed by geologists that the bed of the Connecticut was formerly in a valley above the falls, which was a vast lake; and that its outlet flowed eastward into the Merrimac from a point further north. The imagination can hardly conceive of a grander spectacle than must have been exhibited when the mighty waters swelled and burst through their rocky barriers and forced their way in another channel to the ocean. One can linger and conjecture, but there is no end to conjecture.

Bellows Falls takes its name from Col. Benjamin Bellows of revolutionary memory, and who founded the town of Walpole, N. H., and whose great grandson, the famous Rev. Dr. Bellows of New York, makes that place a summer resort. The drives in the vicinity are extensive and pleasantly picturesque. We left the cars of the Cheshire railroad here, and taking the Vermont Central cars, crossed the Connecticut into New Hampshire and came up on the east side of the river. Charlestown, famous in history as the place where in 1747, a garrison of thirty men commanded by Capt. Phineas Stevens, was attacked by 400 French and Indians who, after an unsuccessful seige of three days, abandoned the attempt and returned to Canada. It is said that when the French General demanded the surrender of the garrison and boasted of the massacre which would ensue in the event of its capture, the brave Stevens replied, "My men are not afraid to die!" Sir Charles Knowles, a famous naval officer, gave Capt. Stevens an elegent sword for his bravery and the town was called Charlestown in his honor. It is a fine pleasant looking place, and appears to be a favorite resort of tourists.

CLAREMONT

was reached at about 7 o'clock P. M. The station is about 2 1-2 miles (by the road) from the principal village. It is said that the reason of this is that the two villages each desired the railroad, and jealous of each other preferred that neither should have it. Whatever was the cause of the present location of the railroad, it is a great pity it should be so far from the centre of the town, Claremont is a beautiful town. We reached it by a stage coach ride which seemed longer than the ride from Bellows Falls.

Sunday broke fair and pleasant. At sunrise the morning was indescribably beautiful. Ascutney mountain, an isolated peak, which is the summit forms so prominent a feature in the landscape of Eastern Vermont, shone with the glories of the rising sun.

In serene repose Sugar River flowed down by the still factory wheels, to the broad and beautiful Connecticut winding away among the hills and forests, farm houses nestling in the valleys, and perched on the slopes of the mountains.

We were the guests of Mr. Thomas J. Harris, with whom we attended worship at the Congregational church (Orthodox). Rev. Edward W. Clark has been settled over this church about four years. He was formerly settled at Reading, Mass., where ill health compelled him to relinquish his duties for a time, and travel. We had known Mr. Clark when he was Chaplain of the Massachusetts State Senate in 1863-4. His discourse was founded on the 24th verse of Genesis, chap. v., "And Enoch walked with God," and was an exceedingly attractively written discourse of the importance and beauty of a holy life, a walk with God. The church was filled. Remaining at the Sunday School after the service we counted 250 pupils and teachers present. The scholars have adopted the (to us) nice plan of having but one sermon on Sundays.

On Monday morning in company with Mr. Clark we drove about the town, fording Sugar River, and enjoying the beauty of the views which *Bierstadt* has pronounced unequalled in New England scenery.

We drove over to the old Episcopal church built before the revolution, and obtaining the keys from the Rev. Rector we walked up the narrow aisles, and sat in the quaint old fashioned square box pews. The grass grows rank about it, and the tall locust trees have a decaying and neglected look. The town has gone away from it.

The business of the town is on the Sugar River. Here are numerous mills for the manufacture of paper, cloth, furniture etc., and an air of thrift and enterprise pervades the streets, which are well laid out at right angles, and shaded with maple trees. The Town House, the new Episcopal church, and the Stevens High School are, architectu rally speaking, buildings of more than ordinary merit. We called on our friend of the "Eagle" and found him at his post, and were pleased to know that he is prospering as an Editor should.

From Claremont, crossing Sugar River bridge to Windsor, the scenery is grander and more grand. Ascutney, the "firm sentinel of the valley," rises on the left, while on the other side are the Cornish Hills in New Hampshire. At North Hartland you come to the valley of Otta Quechee River. Here the railroad crosses the stream on a bridge 650 feet long and 80 feet above the water. Just west of the road the water falls perpendicularly about 15 feet.

White River Junction is one of the most important railroad stations on the line. From this point trains from the North, South, East and West meet. The Vermont Central road here passes into the valley of White River, westerly, while the Northern New Hampshire road forming a junction with it, crosses the Connecticut and connects at Concord, N. H., and other roads leading to Boston. The Connecticut and Passumpsic river railroad extending from this place in a northerly course, passes White river at its mouth just south of the station, to Newport, on Lake Memphremagog, passing through the rich and fertile valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers.

The whole route from Boston to this point, a distance of 145 miles is interesting, and we shall speak more fully of it hereafter.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GREAT WOOL EXPOSITION.

From our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Aug 6th, 1868.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Exposition made by the wool producers and manufacturers of the West, closed to-day. To say that it has been a success is hardly conveying a full idea of the magnificent and complete display which has been made. Fifteen hundred entries were made by eighteen different manufacturing establishments, embracing almost every variety of woolen fabrics;—cassimeres, jeans, shirting, plaid and plain flannels; blankets, shawls, hosiery of every description, carriage blankets of rich and beautiful colors and a large variety of other goods.

The farmers of the West were represented by large and small lots of wool to the extent of about one hundred. Many of the best wools were raised from sheep bred from Hammond's, Campbell's and other Vermont flocks. And the farmers standing by their fleeces, took great pains to impress visitors with the fact, that their sheep were bred from pure Merino stock imported from the kings of sheep breeders in the Green Mountain State.

There were also many samples of beautiful Angora fleece on exhibition.

Not a mill west of the State of Ohio was represented. And when it is remembered, that in 1850 scarcely a woolen mill existed in these Western States, and that to-day, they number one thousand, having increased more than six hundred since 1860, some idea can be had of the rapid development of this vast region, capable of producing abundance of material to feed and clothe three hundred million people.

Among the speakers who addressed the Convention were John L. Hays, Secretary of the National Manufacturers' Association, and Daniel Needham, Secretary of the New England Agricultural Society, both of your city. The Convention was a very large one and was fully attended by the manufacturers of the West, not so largely by the farmers.

The Association had adopted a rule demanding a discount of one-third on unwashed fleeces; and this rule was offensive to the farmers. It was on account of the adoption of this rule that the fleeces on Exhibition were not two thousand lots instead of one hundred. At the first meeting, however, of the Convention, it was voted to rescind this rule; and the vote was unanimous; and then it was subsequently voted, that wool should be bought and sold at its intrinsic value like every other commodity.

I cannot close this portion of my letter without alluding to the palatial building in which this Exposition and Convention was held. It was a magnificent edifice, five stories high, the first shovel full of dirt upon which its foundations rest, not being lifted until the first of May last. One week ago and the roof was not on, and only the day before the Exhibition, did the workmen commence putting up the ceiling to the great rooms in which the Exposition was held. These rooms, four in number, one hundred feet by ninety, thus unfinished the day before, on the morning of the next day were completely finished and painted. The owner, Mr. Butters, has given the free use of the building for the purposes of the Exposition, and has tendered its use to the Association for a similar purpose in 1869.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Hon. Geo. S. Bowen, the President, and Jesse McAllister, Esq., the Secretary, two of the merchant princes of Chicago, for the success of this Exposition.

To-day there has been a trade sale of a large portion of the goods on exhibition at satisfactory prices. Merchants are here to attend it from Detroit, St. Louis and all the large towns within three hundred miles of Chicago.

Boat and railroad excursions have been given to the members of the Association by the Chicagonians, and among the most liberal and enterprising of those who have planned these excursions, I must not fail to mention E. B. Philips, formerly of the Boston and Worcester [illegible] of the Southern Michigan now

Of a visit to the stock yards I must tell you at another time.

MORE ANON.

THE SPANISH FEVER.

The eastward progress of the Spanish fever is marked and decided. Whether or not it will reach the seaboard States depends upon the action of the authorities of the States east and north of those in which it has been met with. At the last accounts, it was in the herds of Illinois, and the excitement which its presence had caused was great and intense, reminding us of the days of pleuro-pneumonia in Massachusetts. We will in another number trace its progress, and give a description of the symptoms by which it may be recognized.

We understand, since the above was in type, that the distemper has been discovered in Brighton market, where a number of animals have been found to be diseased.

On Wednesday the 12th inst., at a meeting of the Governor and Council, called expressly for the purpose, the following gentlemen were appointed Commissioners for Massachusetts, to look after the disease and prevent its further spread. Dr. Oramel Martin, Worcester, Hon. Charles G. Davis, Plymouth, and Hon. Levi Stockbridge, Amherst. Their action will be looked for with interest.

RAPID GROWTH OF A CITY.

Omaha, the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railway, has shown a growth unequalled in the history of any of the wonderful cities of the West. It is situated on the Missouri river, opposite Council Bluffs, and two years ago had but three thousand inhabitants. It now has seventeen thousand, and is laid out for an indefinite increase. It has already twelve churches, fine hotels, and many handsome stores and private residences, some of which are situated on the slopes and hills which surround it. It has most splendid advantages of situation, and it is predicted that it will before many years become one of the most important of western cities. All this is to be attributed in a great measure to its position as the terminus of the great railroad across the continent. Here they have already established extensive machine shops and repair shops. All of the rolling stock of the road is made here, except the locomotives, and that will be undertaken before long. There are six hundred mechanics employed in these shops, and their capacity for throwing off work is constantly increasing. With such a history for the two or three years of its infancy, with its unequalled situation in the heart of the continent on the banks of the Missouri, and its prestige as the head quarters of all the vast business and travel that must pass over the railroad, Omaha has a brilliant and prosperous future before it.

The western country has not begun to be developed yet, and we see in the growth of cities and the rapid extension of lines of railroad, the strongest evidences of the greatness of our national resources, and of that glorious energy that is untiring in their development. When we are disposed to look on the dark side of things, at the burdens of national debt and taxation, the condition of the finances and the depression of business, we have only to look at the boundless material resources of the country and the energy displayed in carrying out such enterprises as the Pacific railroad, that wonder of the age, to encourage us in the faith that our troubles are only temporary, and that the spirit and confidence that carried us successfully through the war, will overcome all the obstacles and dangers which seem now to threaten our prosperity.

(From the Chicago Republican.)

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN EXPOSITION.

At the great wool exposition at Chicago, last week, COL. DANIEL NEEDHAM, of Boston, Secretary of the New England Agricultural society, spoke as follows:

It gives me pleasure to meet so intelligent, active, and efficient a body of men as are gathered together on this occasion, and who have produced such results as are visible in the rooms above. There is but one ruling interest in any community, and that is the interest of the whole. In every legitimate branch of industry one man depends upon the other, and the other upon the one. It is by this that civilization is established and advanced. It is not to the broad prairies of Illinois, the water power of the great West, the vast sheet of water spread out here, Lake Michigan, that Chicago is indebted for its success and prosperity. This great lake existed centuries ago, and no Chicago was reared upon its borders. It is upon the industry, genius, and skill of the people of this country that Chicago has been built. It is for the farmer to know that he depends upon the manufacturer as well as the manufacturer upon the farmer, and their interests are common ones. There has long been a feeling that the manufacturer at times has had the advantage of the farmer, has had the larger profits, and accumulated greater wealth, but the farmer must remember that the manufacturer has taken greater risks, and has been engaged in a more venturesome business, and has at times suffered from depressions of this market. What we want is not a class legislation, but a legislation for the common good of the whole people.

One of the great advantages which will grow out of this convention is that it will do away with the discount upon wool. The farmer will hereafter sell his wool as he does butter, flour, pork and grain—for what it is worth, and this is what the manufacturer will concede. It will not be a question of washed or unwashed wool with the buyer, for it is better not washed; but it will be what is the wool worth, its quality, and condition, and both parties would be benefitted by this operation. The great interests of society are constantly changing. Some years ago there were no fine wools in this country; it was only at the beginning of the present century that merino sheep were imported to America, brought here from Spain by Consul Jarvis, in 1808 and 1809. He thought the ten bucks he sent to New York might bring a hundred dollars each, and they went for thousands. After the merino sheep had failed in Spain, Germany cultivated them, and it was to the a the American looked for his fine wool sheep. But in 1863 we demonstrated to Europe that America could go alone, and was no longer dependent upon Europe. We sent merino sheep to Germany which took the first premium. [Applause.] Then it was that the words "Spanish Merino" which had been put upon these sheep was taken down, and the words "American merino" substituted therefor. The inventive genius of the breeder is as great as that of the artisan; and Geo. Campbell, of Vermont, who invented the American merinos, which took the first premium in Europe, deriving as much credit for invention as any artisan who has given form to machinery.

The merino, as found in Vermont, is an ideal sheep bred up by study and science to the perfect animal you now find it. And today the American merino has driven out the European Merino from Australia and New Zealand; and the flocks of Geo. Campbell's production more than fill their places. The same has been true of other American productions, especially the American carpets, those made by Bigelow Brothers of this city to Europe from this country. We are growing out of our dependence upon the old country. The older countries will, however, live and thrive long after Illinois and the West have doubled and tripled their population. Consumption and production go hand in hand, as civilization advances and the wants of men increase. There will be no overstocking the market. Pro secute the natural industries day and night. The wool is low, store it with some honest commission house and get advances on it, until it advances and brings a remunerative price. There is no reason for discouragement. It must pay sometime. There never can be any great surplus in the country to justify the continuance of the present prices.

Congress no doubt did for the best when it placed the duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on manufactured goods; but it has been found, and that from the rule of different parties, and in the interest of politicians rather than for the true interests of the people: but there is one thing the people want and demand, and they will have it, and that is protection to intelligent and honest industry [applause], whether it be for the woo. grower or the manufacturer. Intelligent industry can never compete with the ignorant, depraved labor of Europe. There are branches of industry which we can prosecute without protection, and we may grow to that size that we can prosecute *all* branches. The history of nations has was once true in the first great law of life is self-feature. The this is the law of national life. If high tariffs and this is the common interest of producer and manufacturer. Our increase in manufactures has been a rapid one. Within sixty years we have established manufactures which now largely clothe the American people, and we have done this in defiance of Congress. Let the producer and the manufacturer then cultivate to a greater extent their common interest and common friendly feeling. There is no occasion for jealousy and suspicion, and by common effort we can secure vastly more for the common good.

We have reason to be proud of this Exhibition. Here are eighty manufacturing establishments represented by 1,500 pieces of goods valued in round numbers at $80,000. It is the first time you have called upon the people of the great West, and this is no ordinary success. You mercenants of Chicago may take pride in it; the manufacturers and growers may well take pride in these results. It is creditable to you, to the States you represent, and to the government under which you live. You are proud of your great West, and of your great city of Chicago, but the East takes as much pride in you and in Chicago as Chicago does in herself, for Chicago is an American city, and the East is proud of America. [Applause.]

Hon. J. L. Hays, Secretary of the National Wool-Growers' Association of Boston, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

The advantages which accrue from the communion and association of the manufacturer and grower of wool are obvious. An unhappy prejudice has existed between these classes of producers, and it has existed for fifty years in this country, and for a hundred years in England, before it was reconciled. Unreconcilable as it was, it still existed. The first successful efforts to remove this prejudice resulted from a convention of the manufacturers of the East and the woolgrowers of the United States, which assembled at Syracuse in the winter of 1866. That convention in its results has been historical. There for the first time they were assembled together in perfect harmony. The result was the appointment of an Executive Committee on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers and Wool-Growers, who should come together and devise a fair, liberal, and just tariff on wools and woolens. These two executive committees met in New York first, then in Philadelphia, and next in Boston, and were in deliberation for months.

After long discussion, it was at last resolved to adopt a certain principle which should be the rule for the tariff upon wool and woolens.

There were two propositions agreed upon by this convention; first, by the manufacturers, that the existing duties upon wools were *too low*; therefore, it was agreed by the manufacturers to concede to the growers a duty of ten cents a pound, and ten per cent *ad valorem* upon all wools competing with the great class of American wools, that is merino or clothing wools, and those imported from South America. On the other hand, the growers conceded this proposition to the manufacturers, all manufactures composed of wool or worsted for reimbursing the duty on wool, dye-stuffs, and materials used therefor paying general taxes. This basis was that the manufacturer should have a *net* protection of 25 per cent.

It is necessary that the manufacturer should be placed on an equality with the foreigner. The reduced wages in Europe are one-third; the reduction of interest is one half what it is here. The foreigner, therefore, has the immense advantage of cheap labor, cheap capital, and wool entirely free from duty. Now, it was recognized that the manufacturer must be placed on an equality with the foreign manufacturer in supply of raw material—that is, that the duty should be reimbursed to him. The rate of duty was raised from 3 cents specific duty to 10 cents *ad valorem* duty. This principle of reimbursing the manufacturer for their duty, although not perfectly understood, has been recognized by the Morrill tariff, by a sort of inspiration perhaps, and it had been to a certain extent based upon this principle.

Now it takes four pounds of mestiza wool of grade competing wool to make a pound of finished cloth. A careful account taken at a factory in Vermont showed this result: the number of yards of cassimeres manufactured was 77,320; wool consumed per yard-32 4-10 ounces; weight per yard 8 2-10 ounces. In the manufacture of doeskins, 70,606 3-4 yards were made; wool consumed per yard, 31 1-10 ounces; weight, 8 2-10 ounces. It thus takes four pounds of merino wool to make a pound of finished cloth.

The tariff duty of 1861 was 3 cents per pound. Multiply that by four and you have twelve cents, the specific duty per pound of cloth; the Morrill tariff was 12 cents a pound, while the *ad valorem* duty was 25 per cent. Under the tariff of 1864, the duty was raised from three to six cents a pound; this, multiplied by four, gives 24 cents specific duty, and the *ad valorem* duty was from 40 to 45 per cent. Then we see that the same principle was recognized in the Morrill tariff.

The elements of this proposed tariff were 10 cents per pound specific, and ten per cent *ad valorem*. The average price of mestiza wool was 15 cents per pound; *ad valorem* duty, 1 1-2 cents per pound; whole duty 11 1-2 cents per pound. They proposed a specific duty on cloth of 53 cents per pound, and an *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent.

The basis of this proposed specific duty was as follows: the wool duty paid on one pound of cloth would be 11 1-2x4, equals 46 cents; duty on drugs, etc., per pound of cloth, 2 1-2 cents; total, 48 1-2 cents. Besides, there are certain charges and expenses to be paid as follows: Interest on above, six months, at 7 per cent., 3 1-2 per cent; commissions and guarantees, 6 1-2 per cent; total charges, 10 per cent, or 4 85-100 cents. The total compensatory duty required, therefore, would be 53 35-100 cents. This table of estimates was laid before the Committee of Ways and Means, and upon this statement the tariff was fixed by them. The Chairman of the committee, however, Mr. Morrill, who represented the wool growers of Vermont, thought he must reduce our proposed duty in their interest, and he therefore reduced it from 53 35-100 cents to 50 specific duty, which is the present duty, and this is all that saves the manufacturer, barely reimbursing him, this duty of 50 cents specific and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. The agreement between the wool growers and manufacturers was that we were to have 25 per cent. *net*; necessary, therefore, to add 10 per cent to reimburse the revenue tax paid; that tax has, however, now been taken off, and we will not allude to it. Our tariff now remains 50 cents specific and 35 per cent *ad valorem*. This 10 per cent should however be given, because we do not have the full amount of specific duty, and this 10 per cent *ad valorem* is no more than to supply the 3 1-2 cents which was struck off by the Committee of Ways and Means. Besides this, we do not practically have the full duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on our goods. It is well known that the duties are fraudulently avoided, as has been stated by Mr. Ward; we have to submit to this den of iniquity, the warehousing system, and this gives the foreigner a chance to bear down upon our markets the moment our goods rise. Then there is the infamous practice of under valuation, etc., of which so much has been justly said. Therefore, remember that we do not have the full protection of 25 per cent.

This same principle runs through other classes of goods. The tariff only barely gives the reimbursing duty to the manufacturer. The basis of the specific duty on dress goods and Italian cloths is as follows:

Wool part 16 yards, 22 inches wide or 10 square yards delaines, weighs 1 pound. The wool duty, 33 cents requires 5 3-10 cents per square yard; pro posed specific duty at agreed upon by the Executive Committee of Growers and Manufacturers, 6 cents. Wool part 6 3-10 yards, 32 inches wide, or 5 3-10 yards Italian cloth, weighs 1 pound. Wool duty 53 cents, requires 9 64-100 cents per square yard; proposed specific duty, 8 cents.

The distribution of the duty on the cloth of a suit of clothes is as follows:

Quantity of goods, 7 1-2 yards.
Average weight cassimeres, 60. 98 ozs.
Average cost abroad, $4 00 to $10.00.

	Present tariff.	Proposed tariff.
Duty on wool	$1.04 93-100	$2.01 15-100
Duty on dyestuffs	.10 97-100	.19 99-100
Charges on duties	.11 93-100	.21 21-100
Internal revenue tax, at 5 per cent	.75 95-100	.81 49-100
Manufacturer's duty	1 32 66-100	1 63 4-100
	$3. 83 2-100	$4 77 78-100

The proportion of manufacturer's duty on a suit of clothes upon an average cost of 50 cents is 3 25-100 per cent only, or but little over 3 per cent of the cost, and this represents the entire protection the manufacturer receives. All this goes for the Government tax, etc., and this is the protection we have to build up and sustain this industry.

Now, what have the manufacturers done in return for this inadequate protection? Look at the splendid goods up stairs and you will have the answer. This exhibition proves that what little has been done by the Government has been done wisely and well. Mr. Hays then went on to show the progress we have made for the last five or ten years in other classes of goods, especially in carpets, showing the average weight of the yard made in this country and those manufactured in England. He referred to the great success achieved at the Paris Exhibition by American manufactures of textile fabrics. American blankets, flannels, and ordinary native card clothing goods were declared by one of the Commissioners to be equal to anything exhibited.

EXPLOSION AT THE CAPITOL. Last Friday afternoon a violent explosion of a main gas pipe took place in the basement of the capitol building at Washington, which created serious alarm for a while, and caused considerable damage. The funeral paraphernalia of the late Abraham Lincoln, which was placed for safe deposit in the crypt, was ignited by the flames and partially destroyed. The broken glass from the basement windows was thrown through the passages as far as the west entrance to the building, and portions of the wood work scattered through a large portion of the eastern and southern wings of the old building. No one was injured, and the damage can be repaired.

FREE BRIDGES. Under a recent statute the County Commissioners of Essex County have laid out as public highways the toll bridges over the Merrimac at Andover, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport and Rock Bridge, and Essex Merrimac bridge. The bridge between Salem and Beverly is also made a free bridge. In most cases the franchise has been purchased at an appraisal to be paid partly by the County and partly by the adjoining towns. The towns adjoining the bridges are hereafter to maintain them.

— Use Dr. Day's Sanquinalo or Blood Purifier.

GO TO THE BEST.—The Bryant & Stratton Boston Business College, 366 Washington Street, is the most thorough and practical institution of the kind in the city. Call and see them. x

A DISTRESSING COUGH, causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, etc. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure. x

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 9th inst, by Rev. O. T. Walker, Mr. Joseph B. Titcomb to Miss Maria Drummond.

In Cambridgeport, 10th inst, by Rev. Sumner R. Mason, Mr George S. Evans of Cambridge, (late of Montreal, C. E.) to Miss Emma F. Coolidge of Hillsboro', N. H.

In Watertown, 4th inst, by Rev. Dr. Hannibal, Mr Frank W. Holmes of Somerville, to Miss Julia H. Norcross of W.

In Lowell, 10th inst, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. Rufus Mason to Mrs. Mary A. Ryan, both of Charlestown.

In Farmouth, 4th inst, by Charles Thacher, Esq, Mr. Frederick N. Ellis of Y., to Miss Sarah E. Hallett of Barnstable.

In Holden, 4th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev J. S. Harrison, Samuel F Myrick to Fronie D., daughter of Dea. Willard Allen, all of H.

In Marblehead, 6th inst, by Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Joseph Vinc.nt to Miss Sarah Ellen Rix.

DEATHS.

In this city, 9th inst of consumption, Dr. Eben Cheney, dentist, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., 42.

In Boston Highlands, 11th inst, Henry B. Stanwood.

In Dorchester, 6th inst, Franklin Hall, 46.

In Medford, suddenly, Samuel L. Buss, 41 yrs 11 months.

In Marshfield, 9th inst, Mr. Calvin C. Sampson of Charlestown, 55.

In North Bridgewater, 9th inst, Mr. Jabez Field, 68.

In Keene, NH, 10th inst, Harriet Rebecca, wife of James R. Elliot, 35.

In Charlestown, 9th inst, Benj. T. White, 27.

In Somerville, 7th inst, Mrs. Sarah C. Sargent, 50.

In Grantville, 8th inst, Mrs. Hannah B. Cross, 82.

In Lincoln, 9th inst, Rev. James O. Sortjatt, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Salem.

In Newburyport, 8th inst, Mary I, wife of Henry P. Sargent, 41.

In West Barnstable, 6th inst, Mr. David Parker, 83 yrs 4 mos.

In Beverly, 3d inst, Anna Y, 16 yrs 9 mos, and Charles J, 19 mos, children of Joseph Standley.

In Melrose, 11th inst, Rachel G., widow of the late Capt. Charles Kendall, 62.

In Woodbury, 9th inst, Miss Nancy Norcross, 78.

In North Conway, N. H., 10th inst, of typhoid fever, David Hinckley, 61

In Lawrence, Kansas, at the residence of his son, Dr. A. M. Wilder, on Friday, July 17th, Mr. Abraham Wilder, in the 65th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., beat the world in his great yacht race. So *Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor* outstrips all other remedies for cleansing the blood. Sold by all Druggists. aug15-11x

THE MARKETS.

Ashes—Market steady. Sales of Pots at 8½@8½c; Pearls 10½@10½c ₱ lb.

Coal—English Cannel is in limited demand at $18@20 ₱ ton. Picton and Sydney are selling at $8.50@9 25 ₱ ton. Cumberland is selling at $8 here, $4 50 deliverable in Baltimore, and $4 25 ₱ ton in Georgetown. Pennsylvania and Westmoreland Gas at $7 20 in Philadelphia, and $7 50 in Baltimore. Anthracite is selling by the cargo at $6 50@7, and by retail at $7 50@8 ₱ ton.

Country Produce—The market for Butter continues quiet, with less disposition on the part of purchasers to pay current rates. There is not an excessive stock in market. We quote prime New York and Vermont at 37@38c; good do at 35@36c; Canada 31@33c; Western 28@ 30c. Eggs are very dull and sales are made at 26c ₱ dozen for Eastern and 27c for Northern. New potatoes are arriving more freely and are selling at $2 50@4 ₱ bbl. There is but little demand for Beans, and sales are only in small lots at 6 00@8 25 for choice Pea, and 5 75@6 00 for choice mediums. There is a steady demand for Cheese at 14@16c for prime factory, 12@16c for dairies, and 13@16c for Worcester County.

Cotton—There is a better feeling in the market, but the sales have been small. We quote ordinary at 32c; good ordinary 25c; low middling 27½c; middling 30c; good middling 33c ₱ lb.

Dry Goods—Standard brown sheetings are firm at 17@18c. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are dull and unchanged. American Delaines are selling at 20c for the Fall dark styles, and 22c for scarlets and other extra effects. Other styles of cotton goods are without material change.

Fish—In Codfish there has been a fair demand without change in prices. Sales of medium and large at $6 50@6 75; English 7 00@7 50 ₱ qtl; 2000 qtls French Grand Bank at about 6 25 in bond. New Haddock are quiet at $3 75@4 ₱ qtl. Hake are selling at $2 75@3 loose, and $3 25@3 50 packed; Pollock $2 50@2 75 ₱ qtl. Large Mackerel have advanced, but No. 3 remain without change. We quote No. 1 at $21@22; No. 2 at 15 50@16 00; No. 3 at $10, and $8 for large and medium. Alewives have been selling at $5 50@6 50 in bond. Pickled Herring are selling at $6@8 ₱ bbl, including common and Labrador.

Flour—Market firm, with about the usual amount of trade. High grades are a little more active. We quote Western superfine at $7 75@8 25; standard extras $8 75@10; medium do including strong bakers' brands $10 50@12; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan $12@13 50; triple extra St. Louis $14@16; Baltimore family and extra 13 00@16 00; California $12 25@14; Boston City Mills $10@15; Lawrence Mills 10 50@14 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal $5 90@6 ₱ bbl.

Grain—The Corn market is quiet and weaker. Sales of choice high mixed at $1 27. Oats are in limited demand. Sales of Western at 90@91c, poor Canadas at 80c ₱ bushel. A sample of new Missouri black and white was offering at about 84@86c. Rye is in large receipt. Sales of new at 1 70@1 75 ₱ bushel. Shorts are selling at $30@31 ₱ ton.

Hay—Market dull. Sales of Eastern at $17 @20 ₱ ton.

Hides—Market dull but with the advance in gold, choice foreign grades sustain very full rates. Sales Rio Grande at 31½c, currency; Montevideo at 21½c, gold; Rio Grande kips at 23½c, gold; New Orleans dry at 22c, as they run; Western wet salted at 13@13½c ₱ lb. Calcutta Hides are quiet.

Hops—First sort 1868 are worth 25@60c, as to quality.

Iron—Pig Iron is firm, and in good demand. Sales of Scotch No. 1 at $43@45; American No. 1 at 40 00@45 00 ₱ ton. Bar Iron is in steady demand. Sales of common at 85 00@90 00; refined 95 00@100 00 ₱ ton. Russia Sheet is firm at 13@14c, gold.

Lead—Lead is quiet at 5½@6c, gold, for pig. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 14c; old Lead 8c, cash, and 8½c in exchange for new.

Lime—Sales of Rockland at $1 20 ₱ cask.

Lumber—There is but little change to notice in prices. We quote as follows: Spruce Lumber.—Assorted cargoes, plank, timber, etc, $15@18; dimension lots, sawed to order, 18@25; Spruce Laths—2 75@3 25. Spruce Shingles—Extra, 4 ft 2½@3 00;

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE------BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

READ AND RUN.

— Saratoga is numerously represented by the public men of the country at the present time.

— Austria moves steadily on in the path of liberality and reform.

— Gen. Kilpatrick is shortly to return home from Chili.

— Mr. Motley, formerly Minister to Austria, declines a public dinner tendered him by citizens of Massachusetts.

— Chicago has been entertaining the American Association for the advancement of science.

— They do pretend to say that fashion is becoming more æsthetic, that is, more sensible, at the summering places.

— Widow burning is revived in India. There would be some wailing if divorced widow burning was practised in Indiana.

— They report the lake to be all running away over Niagara Falls. Wait till it all goes by.

— Nothing whatever can be done with "the wickedest man in New York."

— 1773 books were published in this country last year.

— The instigator of the murder of Prince Michael of Servia, has been arrested in Pesth, Germany.

— Over fifteen hundred samples of woolens were on exhibition at the late show in Chicago.

— Com. Stevens, the father of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, also owner of nearly all Hoboken, recently died in Paris, at the age of seventy-three.

— Thomas Ball, the sculptor, has completed a very fine statuette of the late John A. Andrew.

— Another train, a night freight, has plunged into the Norwalk draw.

— Senator Grimes and wife are at Rye Beach.

— Dan Rice is going to retire wholly from the circus business again.

— Business in the jobbing line is very fair, and the retailers look for their turn as soon as the absentees get back home.

— The fruit trees in southern Illinois have been inspected by the State Horticultural Society Committee, and a gloomy report is brought back. No peaches at all.

— The reports of the clam bakes they are having in Rhode Island are enough to make a poor fellow's mouth water.

— The American Board want to raise about $40,000 in order to avoid debt.

— Mr. Burlingame declined to sail down the St. Lawrence with his Ambassadors, as it would not be etiquette to touch British soil except with a view to present themselves to the Government first.

— The big bond robbery, known as the Jenninghoff robbery, has at length been brought to the light by the arrest of those engaged in it.

— Four dollars and a half a day for board in a summer hotel, and then having to fee the servants besides, is beyond the patience of several Americans with whom we are like to be acquainted with.

— Several deaths are recorded this summer from handling, and not handling, rattlesnakes.

— Paris is delighted over the *entente cordiale* with England, as manifested by the friendly meeting assurances of Stanley and Moustier.

— People in July complained of the dry. August they are just as weary of the wet. The Central Pacific Railroad is content for two hundred and fifty miles east of Sacramento.

— Spain is in a bad way, politically and financially.

— The lightning is guilty of some very queer freaks in different parts of the country, while thunder thus far has done no harm.

— The New York yacht club are taking a two weeks' cruise off the coast of New England.

— They have no gas in Pekin, but the number of silk and paper lanterns of an evening is astonishing.

— Seidlitz powders are rated serious again, since the mysterious death from taking one in New York.

— A bark, named the *Henry Trowbridge*, has been found at sea with four dead men aboard, and was towed into New York. It is all mystery.

— Hon. Charles Francis Adams has decided to go into retirement.

— The Queen gives her assent to the reciprocation treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

— Nova Scotia appears determined to declare herself from the Dominion; she has started into it against her will.

— John Bright's health does not permit him to go very earnestly into the present campaign for Parliament.

— The daily papers all sparkle with letters from the springs, mountains and seashore.

— Sally, the songstress, has at last been married in London.

— Old Desert, Me., is visited now by people from New York, Philadelphia, and other distant cities still. It is a favorite summer resort.

— The leaders in the Indiana Express case have been followed to Canada, and there, and brought home.

— Burlingame's Chinese Embassy is to be received in Spain, to make arrangements for better protection of the coolies in Cuba where there are said now to be a hundred thousand.

— The trains of diseased cattle coming from the West are causing much excitement in New York, and occasioning no little uneasiness here.

— The government of the Sandwich Islands offers $30,000 annual subsidy for a rival to the long inter-island steam navigation. At least twenty thousand of the residents of Boston are estimated to be at present in the town.

— Fruit, or green fruit, or the weather, has caused a fearful mortality among the children under five years of age in Boston. Queen Victoria is pursuing her travels quietly. She and her eldest daughter have had a tete-a-tete encounter.

— General Farragut had reached Constantinople, at last accounts.

— The Chinese Ambassadors can run a sewing machine as well as any practised hand.

— Fashion seems to follow the soldiers and sailors, in Massachusetts.

— Cholera fiend man in Louisiana was resolved to die twelve year old boy should never live again, and so he whipped the life out of him.

— The wind wants lots of agricultural news this year, to compensate for the scarcity of the baking of the summer's editors.

— Montana editor advises a rival to come over the sheet to the size of a postage stamp.

— Figs sell in Milwaukee this season at a fair rate.

— The drought did this continent bear witness the miraculous wheat crop as this year. It has had a school of whales very near the shore.

— O. Scripture, a talented and liberal clergyman of Salem, died of Lincoln, of typhoid fever.

— Minnesota promises nearly sixteen millions of wheat this summer, or more than two bushels to the acre.

— Saratoga races were never so brilliantly successful as this year.

— Forty-eight years old, has died at Walpole, whose weight was five hundred and two pounds.

— The latest graduate of Harvard College is in New Hampshire, at the age of 90. Jacob Nashua Knapp was the name. He died in Walpole, N. H.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

STATE, PROVINCIAL, &c

Canada West	Hamilton	Sept 21-25
Iowa	Clinton	Sept 29-Oct 2
Iowa Central	Des Moines	Sept 22-25
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sep 28 Oct 2
Illinois	Quincy	Sept 21-26
Kentucky	Louisville	Sep 15-19
Kansas	Leavenworth	Sep 29-Oct 3
Maine	Portland	Sep 29-Oct 2
Maryland Institute	Baltimore	Oct —
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Sep 22, Oct 2
Missouri	St. Louis	Oct 5-10
Michigan	Detroit	Sep 15-18
New Hampshire	Manchester	Sep 15-18
New Hampshire Mech. & Art Association	Concord	Oct 6-16
New England	New Haven Ct.	Sep 1-5
New York	Rochester	Sep 29-Oct 2
Ohio	Toledo	Sep 21-26
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Sept 29 Oct 1
Vermont	Burlington	Sep 9 11
Wisconsin	Madison	Sep 28-Oct 2

COUNTY AND TOWN.

MAINE.		
Waldo		Oct 13-15
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Contoocook	Hillsboro' Bridge	Sept 16-17
Merrimac	Concord	Sep 29-Oct 1
Manchester Ag'l & Mech. Association	Manchester	Sep 18 20
N. Hampshire Horse Fair	Manchester	Aug 18 20
Piscataqua River	Portsmouth	Sep 8-10
VERMONT.		
Caledonia	St Johnsbury	Sep 29-Oct 1
Franklin Co. Union	Richford	Sept 9-10
Lamoille	Morrisville	Sep 15-17
Orleans	Barton	Sep 15 16
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Highland, Hampshire Co.	Middlefield	Sep 10-11
Worcester North West	Athol	Sep 15
Union, Hampden Co.	Greenfield	Sep 16-17
Worcester Co	Worcester	Sep 17 18
Norfolk Co	Dedham	Sep 17-18
Bristol Co	Myrick's	Sep 17-18
Middlesex South	Framingham	Sep 22-23
Housac Valley, Berkshire	Adams	Sep 22-23
Middlesex North	Lowell	Sep 22-24
Worcester West	Barre	Sep 24-25
Franklin Co	Greenfield	Sep 28-.8
Plymouth Co	Bridgewater	Sep 24-25
Essex Co	Newburyport	Sep 29-30
Worcester North	Fitchburg	Sep 29-30
Worcester South East	Milford	Sep 29-30
Hampshire Co	Amherst	Sep 29-30
Bingham	Bingham	Sep 29-30
Nantucket	Nantucket	Sep 30-Oct 1
Housatonic, Berkshire Co.	Gt. Barrington	Sep 30-Oct 2
Worcester South	Sturbridge	Oct 1
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden	Northampton	Oct 1-2
Marshfield	Marshfield	Oct 1-2
Middlesex Co	Concord	Oct 1-2
Hampden Co	Springfield	Oct 6-7
Berkshire Co	Pittsfield	Oct 6-8
Bristol Co	Taunton	Oct 6-8
Hampden	Palmer	Oct 13-14
Barnstable Co	Barnstable	Oct 13-14
Martha's Vineyard	West Tisbury	Oct 20-21
Springfield Horse	Springfield	Sep 8 10
NEW YORK.		
Fruit Growers'	Canandaigua	Oct 7-8
Washington	Salem	Oct 7 9
CANADA.		
Compton	Eaton Corner	Oct 6

Latest Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 6. Lebrun Davis arrived here last night.

PARIS, Aug 6. Her Majesty Queen Victoria landed at Cherbourg yesterday and reached this city last evening. She was received at the station by her Majesty Empress Eugenie, and proceeded to the Tuileries. The Queen will leave Paris to-night for Switzerland.

PARIS, Aug. 6. Despatches received from various parts of Spain represent the whole country disquiet, and the utmost efforts of the Government are required to prevent an outbreak.

VIENNA, Aug. 6. Baron Von Beust, in a speech at the Schutzenfest to-day, declared that Austria would not interfere in German affairs, and that the Imperial Government utterly ignored any policy of vengeance.

PESTH, Aug. 6. In the House of Deputies to-day, the army bill was passed.

PARIS, Aug. 8. Lord Stanley and M. Moustier held a long conference at the Foreign Office here to-day, during which questions involving the present and prospective peace of Europe were fully discussed. It is understood that Lord Stanley, on behalf of the British Government, expressed a desire for the maintenance of peaceful relations with all the powers on the Continent, and renewed expressions for the continuance of the present friendly relations with the empire of France. M. Moustier responded in a like manner, and held that while His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon, and Her Majesty, the Queen of England, enjoyed the amicable relations existing between the two countries, the fact was of itself a guaranty of the future peace of Europe. The interview is understood to have been of the most satisfactory character, and good results are expected to spring from it.

PARIS, Aug. 9. The appeal in the case of the United States against the Messrs Armans, in which a counter claim is involved, has been decided in the Court Imperial in favor of the United States. The suit involved the question whether the Armans had contracted to build vessels for the Southern Confederacy.

LUCERNE, Aug. 9. Her Majesty, the Queen of England, arrived in this city yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 10. Accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of the country is leading to disastrous results. The latest advices from Madrid say a financial crisis is anticipated there. Lieut. Gen. Juan Pezzuala has been appointed Captain General of the province of Catalonia.

PARIS, Aug. 10. Despatches received announce another terrible colliery explosion at Jemappes, in the province of Hainsult, Belgium. Forty-one persons were killed outright, and a great number wounded.

A SOUTHERN VETO. Gov. Smith of Alabama, last Tuesday vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the choice of Presidental Electors by the legislature.

New Advertisements.

Family Cider and Wine Mills.

GRIND fine, fast and easy, making Pure Wine of and Sweet Cider, and saving all the fruit,

—ALSO—

FRUIT PRESSES, all sizes.

APPLE PARERS, best in use.

For sale at lowest prices, by

PARKER, GANNETT & OSGOOD,

40 North Market St., and 46 Merchants Row.

aug15-1t

Jersey Bull For Sale.

THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULL, two years old last April, out of imported Cow, a very fine animal, with full pedigree.

Inquire at

aug15-1t* 145 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

Percheron Stallions.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, having offered Prizes for the three best Yearling Colts sired by their imported Stallions "Conqueror" and "Orleans," for the years 1868 and 1869, hereby give notice that they will be awarded Sept. 15, 1869, as follows: $150, and $100, will be awarded September 16, 1868, at the stables of the Society, to the three best Yearling Colts sired by either of said horses, which may be then and there exhibited. Entries to be made to THOMAS MOTLEY, Esq., Jamaica Plain, on or before the 10th day of September next.

Notice is also given that prizes of the same amounts are offered for the three best Yearlings sired by said horses, to be exhibited in September, 1869.

One of the Stallions, "Conqueror," "Orleans," or "Napoleon" (by "Conqueror" out of imported Percheron Mare "Empress") will stand the ensuing season at the same place.

Terms, $15. aug15-4t

20,000 Sold.

THE MAGNETIC POCKET TIME KEEPER AND COMPASS, handsomely gilt and crystal, white enamelled dial, steel and metal works, watch size, warranted to keep in order and denote correct time for ten years. Satisfaction guaranteed, sent securely by mail, post paid, for only $1, three for $2. Address

MAGNETIC WATCH CO.,

aug15-2t Hinsdale, N. H.

The Lamb

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

Was awarded the Silver Medal at the World's Fair at Paris, 1867.

KNITS HOSIERY

OF ALL SIZES,

FORMING THE HEEL & TOE COMPLETE.

—ALSO—

FANCY FABRICS

of every variety. In fact every article of Knit Fabric is use in the family, can be manufactured on the Machine.

For Circular and SAMPLE STOCKING, address, with stamp,

Lamb Knitting Machine Company,

313 WASHINGTON STREET,

aug15 BOSTON. ly

$7 to $9

WILL BUY A CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE, warranted the best in the world, regardless of price, and money refunded if it does not prove to be so. It washes easier, quicker and better and with less wear to the clothes, than any other machine or process.

50,000 sold, and are giving the most perfect satisfaction. Agents wanted everywhere, for this and the CHALLENGE WRINGER AND IRONER. A perfect Wringer combined with an Ironer or Mangle, for ironing WITHOUT HEAT, and very rapidly. Send for Circular, (enclosing stamp,) containing **1000** genuine references like the following:

Messrs. PALMER & CO., Gentlemen:—Your Washing Machine given entire satisfaction to every one who uses it. We are only astonished that so much real value can be had for so little money. I am glad the poor as well as the rich can have such a spleudid help for the duties of washing day.

J. K. PECK,

Presiding Elder, Honesdale Dist., Pa.

Messrs. PALMER & CO.:—We have used the Challenge Washing Machine about eighteen months—have sold over sixty, and they are giving the most perfect satisfaction. For compactness, simplicity, durability, efficiency of work and ease with which they are handled and operated, they excel all Washing Machines I have ever seen.

L. W. ELY, Member Erie (N. Y.) Conf.

S. W. PALMER & CO.,

aug15 14 Auburn, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

AMERICAN

(WALTHAM)

WATCHES!

THE BEST! THE CHEAPEST!

The extensive use of these Watches by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability, and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 300,000 are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people.

Imported Watches are made on an expensive system, in small numbers, but by numerous makers, and are placed in the market here by an Importer who first secures a

Monopoly of Sale of some one Manufacture.

To the Manufacturer's profit must be added Cost of Importation.

A Custom-house duty of 25 per cent. payable in Gold.

A profit of at least 25 per cent. to the Importer, another profit to the jobber; thus nearly doubling the cost of the imported watch.

At Waltham, Watches are manufactured on a large scale, under one roof and system of supervision and management, thereby saving many of the expenses necessarily incurred in small establishments; hence their great cheapness.

All respectable dealers now sell Waltham Watches; and competition, as all the world knows, is favorable to small profits. The trade is satisfied, because, though the profit on each watch is small, the demand is large and all are salable.

Unscrupulous importers occasionally place a worthless Swiss imitation in the market. To avoid imposition, the purchaser should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness, signed by the treasurer of the American Watch Company—R. E. ROBBINS.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade-mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED!

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

No. 182 Broadway, New York.

ASK FOR A WALTHAM WATCH, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

IT IS THE BEST!

IT IS THE CHEAPEST!

aug15 4t

Baugh's

COMMERCIAL MANURES,

FOR ALL CROPS AND PLANTS.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia.

NORTH WESTERN FERTILIZING CO., Chicago.

ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $56 per 2000 lbs.

Baugh's Chicago Bone Fertilizer, $50 per 2000 lbs.

Baugh's Chicago Blood Manure, $50 per 2000 lbs.

For sale by the undersigned, General Agents, at the above Factory Prices, and by local dealers everywhere, at the same, freight added.

Send for a copy of the JOURNAL OF THE FARM.

GEORGE W. KIRKE & CO.,

49 Central Wharf, Boston.

JOHN RALSTON & CO.,

181 Pearl Street, New York.

Epilepsy, or Fits.

A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O PHELPS BROWN. The Prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. aug15-3t

Instructions, Exercises and Music

FOR THE VIOLIN.

CAMPAGNOLI'S CELEBRATED METHOD, in 60 Lessons. Complete, $4 00; Abridged, $2 00. Mazas' Instructor with Pieyel's Duets, $2 75. Modern School by Fessenden, $2 50. Saunders' Self Instructing School, $1 25. May's Operatic Method, $1 50. Hill's Practical Method, $2 50. Henning's School, $2 50. Ole Bull Instructor, $2 00. Schuberth's Instructor, $2 00. Violin Complete, $1 25. Jewett's National Teacher, 75 cents. Kreutzer's 40 Studies, $2 50. Woodbury's Instructor, 50 cts. Howe's School—Self-Instructor—Without a Master and Ethiopian, each 50 cts. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price, by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street. 3ug 15

Bay and Granite State

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WOODEN WARE, WOOD TURNING,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

for receiving and selling all descriptions of

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.

Manufacturers are solicited to send samples and prices.

FERTILIZERS, of the best kinds, will be kept for sale.

GARDEN SEEDS AND TOOLS, MOWERS, HORSE RAKES, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, FEED CUTTERS.

Ross' Famed Horse Cultivator and Mee Combined.

Consignments of Agricultural articles solicited,

MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE, No. 48 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON. mar28 tf

Warranted for Blacksmith's Use.

FARMER'S & GARDENER'S VISE.

UNION

VISE COMPANY,

Hyde Park, Mass.

Office, 30 Water Street, Boston.

For sale at all agricultural warehouses. 8m 4 15

"Sterility is Laid."

PROF. VILLE'S NEW SYSTEM

—OF—

AGRICULTURE,

Pamphlet—3d Edition.

Price.....25 Cents.

Address JOHN C. RIDDLE,

Manchester, N. H.

It gives a recipe for a COMPLETE MANURE. Also a plain and simple method of Analyzing Soils.

jly11-8t*

Alderney Stock For Sale.

ALDERNEY STOCK, CHESTER COUNTY PIGS, South Down SHEEP, and Brahma Pootra Eggs, for sale by

JOHN BROOKS,

jn30-4t† Princeton, Mass.

Jacob Graves & Co.,

DEALERS in PROVISION, COTTON SEED MEAL, BEEF AND PORK SCRAPS, in Cakes; also, Ground, in bags. Ground OYSTER SHELLS, for Fowls or Fertiliser. No. 37 North St. Boston. tf—n

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OFFICE, No. 48 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON. mar28 tf

W. J. CODDINGTON,

No. 40 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Sole Proprietor of S. T. SUIT'S Premium Kentucky Bourbon, in Cases.

aug15-26t

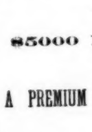
Massachusetts Glass Co.,

OFFICE 99 STATE STREET,

Manufacture and offer for sale, at wholesale and retail,

HILTON'S PATENT

ALL-GLASS FRUIT JAR.



No SUGAR required to preserve fruit in this jar.

No iron clamp to break the glass.

No fruit lost by fermentation.

No metallic cover to corrode or rust.

Can be opened with a pin.

The most simple and perfect jar in the market.

The public are respectfully invite to call and examine.

Trade supplied at the lowest market prices. jly18 13t

B. W. Gilbert,

SUCCESSOR TO

GILBERT & SONS,

BANKER,

18 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And Agent for

Central and Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.

☞ Maps and Pamphlets furnished. tf-jan25

Apple Paring,

CORING AND SLICING MACHINE.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Manufactured by

WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,

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$2 TO $5,000

PREMIUM!

$2 TO $5,000

PREMIUM!

$2 TO $5,000

PREMIUM!

$2 TO $5,000

PREMIUM!

$82 PREMIUMS!

A PREMIUM IN EVERY CASE!

$50 PREMIUMS!

A PREMIUM IN EVERY CASE!

$100 PREMIUMS!

A PREMIUM IN EVERY CASE!

$1000 PREMIUMS!

A PREMIUM IN EVERY CASE!

$5000 PREMIUMS!

A PREMIUM IN EVERY CASE!

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

That I have sold to Mr. W. J. CODDINGTON the exclusive right to *bottle* my brand of Whiskey, known as "S. T. SUIT'S PREMIUM KENTUCKY BOURBON."

All bottles put up by him bearing my name on the cork and wax, and signature on the label, can be relied upon as a No. 1 article, perfectly pure and suitable for medicinal use.

S. T. SUIT.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with me directly on the subject. Orders for Bourbon by the barrel should be directed as before, to S. T. SUIT, New York.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARM AGENCY,

20 & 21 SCOLLAY'S BUILDING,

BOSTON.

GEO. H. CHAPIN.

What they Say of Us:

"Geo. H. Chapin is one of our most reliable Real Estate Agents. Established in 1849."—*Boston Evening Traveller.*

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The Great Farm Publication!

THE

NEW ENGLAND FARM ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

Containing the greatest variety of country property ever offered in New England, comprising—

Connecticut River Tobacco Farms,

Low Priced New Hampshire Farms,

Blooded Dairy, Vegetable and Fruit Farms,

Suburban, Village and Seashore Residences,

Country Stores and Hotels,

Machine and Blacksmiths' Shops,

Cotton and Woolen Factories,

Grist and Saw Mills,

Timber and Mineral Lands,

And every description of Country Property in value from $800 to $125,000.

☞ We send the ADVERTISER free to any address on the receipt of one stamp for postage.

N. B. We never make any charge for showing the property offered by us for sale.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE AT WILMINGTON, 16 miles from Boston, half a mile from Maine depot, three minutes walk from depot on Salem and Low ell Railroad, a modern two story House with L, thoroughly painted and blinded, 10 rooms, high studded, bay windows in the parlor sitting room, the library, heated by furnace, connected so far, fine stable with cellar, painted, shed, &c., all in perfect repair, fine shade trees and hedges surround the buildings. Five acres of highly improved land, one acre of garden, land level and highly productive; new 2 story House 40 by 24 feet, built a year ago of the best material, well painted, in perfect repair; Barn 33 by 48, with cellar, granary, tool house, &c. The farm is pleasantly located near R. R. station, in a first neighborhood. Price $3800, on easy terms of payment. Apply on the premises, to P. L. FEARING, or at Office

10 ACRE ESTATE AT WINCHESTER—on Washington St., side road to Winchester depot, near school, a large two-story house of 14 rooms, built of the best material, in good repair, except outside painting, carriage house, and stable room for two horses, ten acres of highly improved land, containing a choice collection of fruit in variety, shade trees near house, buildings tasteful and symmetry, fine neighborhood; will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises, to P. L. FEARING, or at Office

DESIRABLE ESTATE 10 MILES FROM BOSTON—2 miles from Dedham depot, pleasantly located, an estate of eleven acres, 3 acres planted, land under good cultivation, keep 2 cows and 2 horses, choice collection of apples, pears, cherries, and small fruits, square two story house of 8 large rooms, 4 light glass in the windows, bay windows, marble mantels, etc.; stable 30x36, with cellar, poultry house, &c., shade trees in front. Price $6200, $1500 cash. Apply to Daniel A. Elliot on the premises, or at office.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM AT ASHLAND—1 mile from depot, churches, and High School, containing 12 acres, all under cultivation, stocked with choice fruit, a single crop from which, in a good season, would nearly pay for the farm, the fruit is as follows:

800 APPLE TREES " FULL BEARING,
500 PEACH TREES " " "
40 PEAR TREES " " "
410 GRAPE VINES " " "
2½ ACRES IN BLACKBERRIES,
1 ACRE IN STRAWBERRIES,

the land is a deep, loamy soil, particularly adapted to small fruit culture, level and free from stones, there is a fruit house on the estate, 20x30, clapboarded and painted, in prime repair, a well of excellent water on the place. Price $6000, on extremely easy terms of payment. Apply to Mrs. E. G. Whittemore on the premises, or at office.

100 ACRE FARM CHEAP—at Mansfield on Providence railroad, one mile from depot and churches, 35 acres in wood land, will cut 200 cords, cut 20 tons of English hay, an old orchard of fruit trees, cottage house with L, 8 rooms, barn 32x60, and other outbuildings. Price $3100, one-third cash, balance $200 per year. Apply to C. Spraker on the premises, or at office.

175 ACRE FARM IN SHERBORN, 22 miles from Boston, 2 story house, 10 rooms, in good repair, fine barn 60x37, shed 40 feet long connects house and barn, all in good condition, cuts 60 tons hay, 20 acres wood on the premises, 20 years growth. Inquire of CHAS. HILL, Esq., on the premises, or at Office.

FOR BARGAINS IN FARMS,

SEE THE

NEW ENGLAND FARM ADVERTISER,

Mailed free to any address on the receipt of one stamp.

GEO. H. CHAPIN,

NEW ENGLAND FARM AGENCY,

20 & 21 SCOLLAY'S BUILDING,

jly18 **BOSTON.** tf

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jly18 **BOSTON.** tf

Guardian's Sale

OF A

SPLENDID AND PRODUCTIVE FARM

IN HUDSON.

By license of the Probate Court for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on

Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1868,

at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, about 2 miles easterly from the centre of the rapidly growing town of Hudson, upon the County Road leading from said Hudson to Boston, the HOMESTEAD FARM of Theodore Wilkins, late of said Hudson, deceased.

Said Farm contains 81 acres of excellent land, suitably divided with good stone walls into mowing, pasturage, tillage, orcharding and woodland. The pasturing is of superior quality, well watered with a constant stream. There are from 4 to 5 acres of orcharding, consisting of large trees bearing good quantities of apples; and a new orchard of about 100 young and thrifty apple trees, and 30 standard pear trees. There are some 10 or 12 acres of wood land, a part of which is heavily wooded, of easy access and convenient to the buildings. So part of the Farm is meadow land, but all as above described.

The buildings consist of a commodious two story Dwelling House, and a large and thoroughly built Barn with Manure Shed, all in good repair. Water in the house and at the barn yard. Said buildings have a beautiful and healthful location and elevated land, with a commanding view of the adjacent country—near the crossing of two County Roads, in a good neighborhood, and within from 5 to 10 minutes' walk of school, church, and depot on the Lowell and Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad. No labor nor expense was spared by the late owner to make this a model farm, and it is to be sold only on account of the extreme youth of the present heirs.

This property will be sold in lots as follows:

1st. The buildings, with about 8